

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

NO. 20.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$5 a year; \$1 for six
months; \$2.50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:

L. P. Fisher is our only authorized Agent for the
collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo..... A. D. McInnes
New Westminster..... Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley..... W. Winnard
Fort Hope..... Ballou's Express
Fort Yale..... Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas..... Myers' Express
Cayoose..... Myers' Express
Lytton City..... Jas. H. Batterson
Fort Alexander..... Pony Express Co
Port Douglas..... B. Brailly
San Francisco..... L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River..... M. Martin
Port Townsend..... Henry Hogan
Portland..... Chas. Barrett

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

Later from the States and Europe.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the
Sound about eight o'clock yesterday morning.
Through the kindness of Captain Fleming, we
are placed in possession of the Portland Advertiser
to January 4th.

California.

Dates from California are to the 22d ult.

R. G. Watkins, on trial at Carson City, for the
murder of an unknown man, on the 21st of Oct.
last, was acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict
of "not guilty."

R. P. Canterbury, a printer, stabbed R. C.
Fisher, a saloon keeper, in Sacramento, on the 18th
ult. Five wounds—small ones—were made with a
pen-knife.

The Pioneer Steam Flour Mill, Sacramento, was
destroyed by fire, Dec. 19th. Loss \$10,000. In-
sured.

There has lately been held in Sacramento a
meeting of Secession sympathy from all parts of
the State. It numbers they were few, but for this
they made up in the enthusiasm manifested and
unpractical ideas promulgated.

Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, has been found
guilty of plagiarism, in pilfering from the literary
works of Dr. Cumming, an Englishman.

Thos. A. Armstrong, an engraver, died suddenly
in San Francisco on the 21st ult. He was an
Englishman by birth, and highly esteemed.

D. Sands was shot and killed by R. Loughridge
at Genoa on the 18th ult. On the 4th of November
Loughridge was stabbed by Sands, and lay for
nearly two months suffering from the effects of
his wound. As soon as he left his bed, he pro-
cured a shot-gun and killed his former antagonist
on sight. A bloody sequel, truly.

A historical and scientific society has been founded
in Sonora, Tuolumne county. Its object is to
make the natural history of California known to
every one, and to preserve all the minerals and
fossils discovered in the country.

The States.

Redpath tried to get up a John Brown sympathy
meeting in Boston, on the 3d ult. The Union
men took possession of the house and passed resolu-
tions denouncing Brown, and justifying his execu-
tion by Virginia. The abolitionists vainly de-
voured to secure harmony, and fear of violence
was apprehended, but none attempted.

At Mauchunk, Pa., on the 3d ult., a pas-
senger car, containing 28 persons, was precipitated
into the Lehigh river, a distance of 15 feet. Four
passengers and the conductor were drowned. The
names are; Mrs. Farrow and sister, of Beaver
Meadow, and two sisters named Smith, of Mauch-
unk; the others recovered.

The steamer Circassian was lost in a late gale in
the Straits of Mackinac, with all on board.

Large numbers of laborers were discharged in
New York.

There was a prize fight at Bull's Ferry, New
Jersey, on the 3d ult., between Dennis Horrigan
and William Clark, for \$100 aside. They fought
forty-four rounds in three hours. Clark was
victor.

W. H. Hudson was arrested recently, at Chi-
cago, for robbing the mail on the railroad. \$11,
000 were found in his possession.

The fugitive slave, Jones, charged with murder,
will probably be surrendered to the United States
authorities, on the opinion of the Attorney-General,
at Toronto, Canada.

The Globe says that if it is done, scarcely a fugi-
tive slave in Canada is safe.

It was rumored that Amos Kendall will be
offered a seat in the Lincoln cabinet, and that Gov.
Pratt, of Maryland, will succeed Thompson as
Secretary of the Interior.

The United States Treasury could not pay 25 per
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Advices from Fort Scott represent quiet there,
and the reported outrages of Montgomery ex-
aggerated.

A Leavenworth dispatch of Dec. 8d, says Mont-
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greatest fear exists along the Missouri border.

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of deposits, upwards of \$6,000,000.

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South Carolina proceeded quietly.

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At the New York charter election, Dec. 5th, four
Republican Aldermen and five Democratic were
chosen, and eleven Republican Councilmen, eleven
Torymen and two Mozart as far as heard from.

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there would be no angry debates.

Clingman said he hoped to preserve the Union,
but when the Union ceases to protect Carolina he
would bid it good bye.

A motion that a special committee of one from
each State be chosen to consider the message, was
finally carried.

During the call of the roll, several members
from Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana declined
voting, because a convention had been called in
their States. Niles, of South Carolina, declined
to vote because his State was out of the Union,
except as mere form.

The Message is condemned at Washington by
extremists North and South, while conservatives
approve its main principles.

In the Senate, Dec. 4th, Baker, of Oregon, pre-
sented his credentials.

Of the President's Message, Hale, of New
Hampshire, said it failed to look the secession
movement in the face.

Brown said that if the North would go to the
right, they would go to the left, and vice versa.

Iverson said five States would go out of the
Union before the 4th of March, peaceably if they
can, forcibly if they must. He denounced the re-
fusal of the Governor of Texas to call a Legisla-
ture as a stain on the Lone Star. Yet the public
sentiment was strong enough to overrule the Gov-
ernor, and if he will not yield, some Texas Brutus
may arise and rid the country of this dictator. He
said there would be no war, as such a far-seeing
statesman as Seward knew the futility of this;
but if it does come, we will welcome the Senator
from New Hampshire, and all his myrmidons of
Abolitionists, with bloody hands to hospitable
graves.

Wigfall, of Texas, thought the President would
precipitate the measure he intended to avoid.

Swisshurst, of Del., said Delaware would be the
last in the Union to commence secession.

In the Senate, Dec. 6th, Latham presented the
memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San
Francisco for a daily overland mail; and for sending
the entire letter mail by the Pony. The schedule
to be divided between the Southern and Central
routes.

Gov. Letcher, of Va., is arranging for sending
commissioners to South Carolina to urge delay,
and the Governor of Kentucky is taking the same
steps. Hunter and Rives will be appointed from
Virginia, and Guthrie and Breckinridge from
Kentucky. This example will probably be followed
by Tennessee, North Carolina and Maryland.

Government is informed of the design of the se-
cessionists to seize Fort Moultrie by a coup de
main. Secretary Floyd defends the right of seces-
sion, but not its exercise until other means fail.
He favors a State Convention.

At a meeting in Richmond, Dec. 6th, strong
Union voices were made.

The House of Representatives of South Carolina,
December 5th, passed a bill providing for an
amendment to increase the military force 10,000
men without opposition. The President's Message
excites little remark.

In the House, Dec. 6th, a committee of one from
each State was appointed to consider the perilous
condition of the country. The House then ad-
journed, amid much confusion.

The Electoral College met on the 5th ult. So far
as heard from they have voted for those candidates
as President and Vice President already an-
nounced. New Jersey cast four votes for Lincoln
and Hamlin and three for Douglas and Johnson.

The British Government has again called the
attention of our Government to the increase of the
Slave trade, to which a rather short reply was re-
turned—that the U. S. ship Constitution, on the
Coast of Africa, has captured the slave bark Cora,
of New York, with 700 negroes aboard.

The President's Message has made a great sen-
timent among the secessionists at Richmond. They
think they ought to be allowed to secede peaceably,
if they can. The conservatives consider the Mes-
sage a fine production.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Her-
ald says that the commander of Fort Moultrie had
called on the War Department for additional
troops and munitions. The President and Secretary
of War favor the demand, but other members of
the Cabinet oppose it.

The report of the negro insurrection in Cum-
berland county, Ky., was much exaggerated.
There was a good deal of excitement in conse-
quence of the discovery that a white man was
tampering with the negroes. He was arrested, and
some threats were made to lynch him, but there
appears to be no truth in the report that one
white man and fifteen negroes were hanged.

A Washington dispatch says that Speaker's war-
rants were protested on the 6th, for want of funds
in the Treasury, and that the protest would be for-
mally entered. The Treasury has paid about
\$200,000 to members since the meeting of Con-
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TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications of general interest to the public, will not be refused insertion in the Colonist on account of differing with the views of the paper, provided that they are brief and to the point.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 9, 1861.

Registration and Qualification of Voters

Restricted as the qualifications of electors are to a very few of the intelligent and able-bodied men who compose our population, we deem it necessary to again call public attention to the fact that, on the 24th of January the lists will be closed by the Sheriff.

After that date, no one can legally be placed on the list. But a fortnight remains in which to register during the present year. Keeping this fresh in mind, we trust those who are qualified will not be backward in doing their duty.

As we have had numerous accessions to our population since the last registration, and besides some of our citizens may have forgotten the exact nature of an elector's qualification, we give the qualifications in their order in the Franchise Act 1859, which are as follows:

1. Every male British subject of full age who has resided in Vancouver's Island for four months prior to registration. This is a general qualification which all voters must possess, whatever their other qualifications may be. If they are British subjects they cannot vote or register legally.

2. Being a Surgeon or Physician possessing a diploma from any chartered college in Great Britain, Ireland or the Colonies.

3. Being a Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney, Member of the Faculty of Advocates, or Writer to the Signet, qualified to practice in Great Britain, Ireland or the Colonies.

4. Being a Graduate, of any chartered College or University in the three Kingdoms or the Colonies.

5. FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.—1. Twenty acres or upwards, of land. 2. Or Real Estate worth £50, situated in the Colony. Each of these qualifications must be in possession three months before registration. 3. Any person drawing one fourth of the profits of a farm on which 20 acres are under cultivation, provided he has had charge of it twelve months prior to registration.

6. RENTAL QUALIFICATION.—Any person who pays an annual rent of £12 or \$60 for any real estate (houses or land) who has occupied such for six months previously may request to vote.

Every voter has to send in his claim to the Sheriff. The claimant must describe his qualification; if real estate, where it is situated, the residence of the voter, and sign with his Christian and surname written at full length. Accompanying each notice the registration fee of one dollar must be sent, otherwise the Sheriff cannot file the notice.

The Message of the President of the United States.

This document was submitted to Congress on the 6th of December, and is alluded to in our California exchanges as an able production. The Message is very long, and a great portion of it is devoted to the consideration of the question of secession now agitating the American Republic. The President reviews the whole question, and ascribes the present deplorable state of affairs to the long continued and impenetrable indifference of the Northern people with slavery in the Southern States. The responsibility of the present agitation, he says, rests entirely with the North—the Southern people are the persecuted—the Northern people the oppressors. He regards the election of Mr. Lincoln as furnishing no cause for a dissolution of the Union:

In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of power, not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, and regard for the Constitution, all requires that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect, before resorting to such a remedy.

In speaking of the acts of the Legislatures of certain Free States in nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, the President considers them as the most palpable violation of constitutional duty which has yet been committed, and adds that unless those States repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union. He asks the Southern people to wait for an overt act, as it is not to be presumed for a moment that the President elect will fail to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. Speaking of secession, the Message continues:

Secession is nothing more nor less than revolution. It may or may not be justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution. What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive, bound by solemn oath before God and the country to take care that laws be faithfully executed. From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable, by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina. So far as the laws of the United States, to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary, are concerned, all the Federal officers within its limits—through whose agency alone those laws can be carried into execution—have already resigned.

The question fairly stated is—has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to force a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw, or has already withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power had

been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the instrument, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of those powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was especially refused by the Convention which formed the Constitution.

Without descending to particularize, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State, is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State; how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it as a despotic power? In the nature of things, we could not by physical force control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all other duties of a free State as a constitutional member of the Confederacy. But if we are possessed of the power, would it be wise to exercise it, under the existing circumstances? The object would be, doubtless, to preserve the Union; yet it would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hopes of its peaceful reconstruction; besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible.

Mr. Buchanan believes that the slavery question has reached and passed its point of culmination; but fears that in the existing excitement the Union may perish. He recommends, as a means of allaying the present agitation, that such of the Free States as have passed acts nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, adopt amendments to their constitutions, as follows:

1st. An explicit recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where Slavery now exists. 2d. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe. 3d. A like recognition of the rights of the master to his slave who has escaped, from one State to another, to be restored and delivered to him, and the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or decreasing the right, are violations of the Constitution, and consequently null and void.

In spe king of affairs in South Carolina He does not apprehend that an attempt will be made to seize Fort Moultrie, but says that if in this he is mistaken, officers have orders to act strictly on the defensive, and let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who provoke the contest. The passage of a law is recommended fixing a certain day for the election of Congressmen throughout the States. In reference to the Pacific Railroad, the recommendation contained in the Message of last year is renewed.

In our exchanges we notice no extracts regarding the foreign policy of the Administration; but presume that such questions have also been fully and ably treated. Mr. Buchanan has taken strong grounds against secession; and we are glad to see him occupying so wise and conservative a position as that in which his Message seems to place him. His present course will go far towards obliterating the past errors of his Government; may be the means of preserving intact the Republic; and notwithstanding what has past and gone, serve to raise him to an exalted position in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen, and win for him the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Underwriter's Sale.

P. M. BACKUS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1861,

On the Wharf of the Hudson Bay Co.,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

By order of the Agent of the Underwriters, the following goods just landed from the wreck of the

BARK NANNETTE FROM LONDON,

Bound to Victoria, Vancouver Island.

TERMS—CASH.

EX " CALEDONIA."

1 Sail

10 bundles Hoop Iron

B. in a diamond; 18 cases Porter, 4 do qts (1 broken)

do do 10 cases Pale Ale, qts

do do 4 do do pds, 8 do

do do 5 do Porter, pds, 8 doz

1860 over N. W. in a diamond; 2 cases Bridge's Ale, 6 doz each

C. D. C. 1; broken case, 10 bottles Salad Oil

61 over N. W., 4936; 1 box Blanks

do do 4188; 1 box Blanks

do do 4194; 1 box Blanks

do do 4154; 1 box Blanks

do do 4162; 1 box Blanks

1860 over N. W. in a diamond; 25; 1 box Blanks

do do 617; 1 do do

do do 615; 1 do do

No Mark; 1 box Blanks

do 1 box Carpeting containing 2 rolls

5 rolls Carpeting, 1 roll in 2 pieces

J. Main; 5 cans Zinc

F. in a diamond; 17; 19 cases Pale Ale, Friend's (8 broken)

C. W. B.; 5 cans Duckworth's Porter (5 broken)

H. in a diamond; 3 cases Hibbert's (1 broken)

1860 over N. W. in a diamond; 3 hds Hoare's Ale

B. in a diamond; 1 hhd Bass' Ale

do do 3 trecies do

C. T. above V. I. in a diamond; 225; 1 cask

J. C. in a diamond over K. M.; 3 cases Old Tom (1 broken)

E. S.; 2 cases Geneva (1 broken)

No Mark; 9 pair Mattresses

do 7 do Bolsters

2 bottles Drugs

1 iron Screw

About 23 small pkgs Salt

47 Doormats

18 Pairs 2-point White Blankets

297 do 2½ do do (single)

12 do 2½ do do do

322 do 3 do do do

31 do 2 do do do

322 do 3½ do do do

182 do 4 do do do

53½ do Blue do do

1 Clock do Green do

1 glass Jar

PER SKINNER:

1 pair 3-point White Blankets

8 do 2½ do do

E. S.; 2 cases Old Tom

do 3 do Whisky

D. C. and Co.; 3 cases Champagne

J. C. in a diamond over K. M.; 2 cases Old Tom

1861 over N. W. in a diamond; 1 case Ale (Bridges)

6 doz

Mr. COLQUHOUN:

414 pairs White Blankets

2 Monkey Jackets

15 pairs 2½-point Blankets

1 big Boots

EX " CIRCUS."

B. in a diamond; 2 hds Bass' Ale

E. in a diamond; 2 cases Friend's Ale

8 doz pds

H. in a diamond; 2 cases Hibbert's Porter, 1 pds

1 qt

B. in a diamond; 7 cases Byass' Ale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

2 coils Spun Y.

1820 over K. M. in diamond; 2 hds Ale

E. S.; 1 case Geneva

N. M. S.; 1 bundle Linen

No Mark; 1 Copper Pump

A lot of bottled Beer, part loose and put in one

bl. about 462 bottles

E. S.; 7 cases Gin

No Mark; 1 box Rhubarb

J. C. in diamond over K. M.; 11 cases Gin

do do do do 1 case Whisky

1 Sieve

11 Blocks (one broken)

6 bundles Hoop Iron

Some turred rigging (7 pieces)

EX " ROYAL CHARLIE."

J. C. in a diamond over K. M.; 6 cases Gin

do do do 2 do Whisky

E. S.; 10 cases Gin

do 2 do Geneva

do 9 do Whisky (2 broken)

do 1 do Copper Pump

D. C. & Co.; 1 case St. George

J. C. in a diamond; 10 cases bottled Porter (2 broken)

C. in a diamond; 12 cases White Lead

1860 over N. W. in a diamond; 5 kegs (supposed)

Syrup

S. in a diamond; 1 keg Rivets

No Mark; 1 coil small Rope

C. P. above V. I. in diamond; 2 cans Oil

2 Chains

1 bundle Hoop Iron

N. W. in a diamond; 1 hhd Ale

do do 257, 290 3 cases Boiled Oil

1820 over N. W. in a diamond; 15 cases bottled Ale,

6 doz each (1 broken)

No Mark; 2 cases containing about 10 doz pds and

2 doz qts beer (loose)

EX " THAMES."

414 pairs 2½-point White Blankets

4 do 3 do Green do

E. in a diamond; 12 cases Porter

do 1 do 4 do

C. W. B.; 4 cases Porter, 1 broken

E. S.; 10 cases Gin,

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 9, 1861.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING AGAINST MITCHELL AND MACHIVELLI.—The charge of stealing against Fabian Mitchell and Alex. Machivelli, was yesterday afternoon partially heard in the Police Court. Capt. J. M. Thain testified that he is wreck-master at the Nannette, and that he saw both the accused present at the wreck, with the plunger White Squall, filling her with damaged goods; that they had received no permit to touch the goods from him, and that they were acting without authority. Subsequently (or a couple of days afterwards) he went to Esquimalt and searched the premises of the accused, and found a large number of the articles hid away in each of their houses. The goods there found were seized, and the prisoners taken into custody. John Endt, a resident of Esquimalt, deposed to having seen the goods landed from the plunger and taken to the houses in which they were found. D. B. Ring, Esq., defended the prisoners, and at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, addressed the bench, claiming that the parties had acted right in saving the property without a permit; they did not know to whom to apply; and furthermore, that if a permit was required to assist fellow-beings in distress, or lend a hand in saving their property, the result would be that no one would help in such cases in future without first receiving a permit. The learned counsel also assigned as a reason for storing the goods at Esquimalt, instead of bringing them to Victoria, that Mitchell had received an order for groceries from H. M. S. Plumper, and it was necessary for him to fill the same that night, which he would have been unable to do had he come here first. On account of the absence of Capt. King, who has gone to Sooke in search of stolen property, the further hearing of the case was postponed till the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Got a "Good Thing."—A correspondent, signing himself "Fort Street," says that John Butts is enjoying himself prodigiously in his neighborhood. It seems that he is in the habit of collecting as many Indians as he can in a little cottage where he lives near the Congregational Church. He then leads off with a prayer, followed by singing a hymn. John then makes a short and feeling address; follows it with another hymn, a collection is taken up, and the congregation dismissed with a benediction. After the services, dancing, singing and drinking whisky are the order of the evening—Butts acting as barkeeper with as much grace as he a few moments before officiated as clergyman. It is quite an ingenious plan, and the inventor is, no doubt, making a "good thing" by administering spiritual comfort to his flock in two totally different ways. We would recommend "Fort Street" to apply at the police office.

The Pauper's Body.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In reference to the article in to-day's issue of your paper, headed as above, I wish to state that it was five o'clock on Saturday evening when a drayman called at the church door, and told me he had left a corpse in the graveyard for me to bury. He said he had called at my house about an hour before to say he was going to bring it. I was not at home, but was engaged at the church. On Sunday morning—not having had time to get the grave dug—I got a man-of-war's man to help me shift the coffin to a place where it would be least exposed to public view. There was another funeral on Sunday, about 2 o'clock, and as soon as that was got through with, the stranger's grave was dug, and he was buried without delay. Proper notice had not been given me, hence the delay.

Yours, obediently, JAMES PIMM.

Victoria, Jan. 8, 1861.

SEIZURES.—Several important seizures of goods stolen from the wreck of the bark Nannette, have been made along the southern coast of the island. It is computed that about one-fourth of the cargo saved from the vessel has either been stolen or attempted to be carried off by dishonest parties. Owing to the vigilance of the detectives, however, a large portion has been recovered.

CARY-NIAS.—This interesting case has been further postponed, on account of the severe illness of the Attorney-General, who is plaintiff in the case.

CLEARED AND SAILED.—The bark Palmetto sailed from San Francisco for this port Dec. 19th; and the bark Architect cleared for Victoria and Portland on the 22d ult.

The barkentine W. B. Scranton is announced to leave Port Townsend for San Francisco on Saturday next, the 12th inst.

UP.—The bark *Isosa* was the only vessel up for this port at San Francisco on the 22d ult.

The horse "Nigger" was won by Mr. Tuote, milkman, at the raffle at Carroll's Saloon last evening.

The bark Glimpse arrived at San Francisco Dec. 22d.

No QUORUM.—There was no quorum yesterday at the House of Assembly.

There was not a single case before the police magistrate yesterday.

VIEW STREET.—In May 1858, when the Surveyor General sold the lots on View street, he assured the purchasers that View street would be opened down to Wharf street. With this understanding many parties selected their lots on that street, thinking it centrally located, and destined at no remote period to be a central thoroughfare from the water front to the suburbs. In this matter, however, to their serious loss, they have been greatly disappointed. Instead of having access to the water front in a direct line, the residents of View street have either to go down Yates or Fort street. View street now ends on Broad; on the official map of May 1858, it was marked out as running in a straight line to the water's edge. But from some cause it was closed, and is kept closed. Now, we believe, is the time to urge it on the Company to open it. They, through the Surveyor General, sold their lots, on condition of opening the street. All that has been opened is the narrow alley from Government to Wharf st. We believe that if that alley is not widened to the original size laid down on the map when the lots were sold, and the street opened from Government to Broad that suits will be commenced to effect it. As the matter now stands, it is a clear case of getting money under false pretenses. Besides an action on that score, a suit will lie for damages for not opening the street. If the Company does not do it voluntarily, according to the conditions of sale, we fear that land agents and Chief Factors who made the deals will be put to trouble.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Eliza Anderson yesterday brought a very large mail via the overland route. A great deal of trouble was experienced by the coaches in crossing the streams, as a heavy freshet had almost put an end to travelling over the roads. Some of the letters received were very wet, and two bags of Government dispatches, that should have arrived here six weeks ago, were among the number brought. The Overland Mail is considered a partial failure, so far as running it regularly during the winter months is concerned, and instructions, we believe, will be given to send the mails by the ocean steam ship until the 1st of April next.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—Our latest dates from San Francisco are to the 22d ult. No announcement is made in any of our exchanges as to the day of departure of the mail steamer. We are of opinion, however, that the California left on the 2nd inst., and if so, she may be expected any moment.

Hudson Bay Company's Governor.—The Toronto Leader says that since the death of Sir George Simpson, late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, various rumors and speculations have been afloat regarding the appointment of his successor, as Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory. This office must not be confounded with that of the Governor of the Company, who resides in London; an office which is at present filled by Mr. Colville. The Governor of the Territory is appointed by the London Board of Directors, and receives a salary of £2,000 sterling a year, with a house and other advantages worth altogether another £1,000.

At one time, it appears, Sir George Simpson was anxious that Mr. Colville, Jr., son of the Governor of the Company should succeed him as Governor of the Territory; but for some reason or other he changed his opinion in this respect before his death. Of his capabilities for the post, we profess ourselves to know nothing; but the *Journal de Quebec* states that his antecedents in the Territory are not such as would make his nomination either desirable or advantageous.

A Montreal paper, on what authority we do not know, states that the office of Governor of the Territory has been offered to the Hon. Mr. Rose, who has a long time been solicitor to the Company. It is also stated that he is one of the legatees named in the will of Sir George Simpson, who left a fortune of about £250,000. A Quebec paper expresses the opinion that this circumstance has aided in propagating the rumor that Mr. Rose would be Sir George Simpson's successor. Beyond this, nothing seems to be absolutely known of the matter.

THE PERILS OF SCIENCE.—Some years ago a large whale was caught at the Nore, and towed up to London bridge, the Lord Mayor having claimed it. When it had been on London bridge some little time, the Government sent a notice to say it belonged to them. Upon which the Lord Mayor sent answer, "Well, if the whale belongs to you, I order you to remove it immediately from London bridge." The whale was, therefore, towed down the stream to the Isle of Dogs, below Greenwich. The late Mr. Clift, the energetic and talented assistant of his great master, John Hunter, went down to see it. He found it on the shore, with its huge mouth propped open with poles. In his eagerness to examine the internal parts of the mouth, Mr. Clift stepped inside the mouth, between the jaws, where the tongue is situated. This tongue is a huge spongy mass, and being at that time exceedingly soft, from exposure to air, gave way like a bog; at the same time he slipped forward towards the whale's gullet, nearly as far as he could go. Poor Mr. Clift was really in a dangerous predicament; he sank lower and lower into the substance of the tongue and gullet, till he nearly disappeared altogether. He was short in stature, and in a few seconds would doubtless have lost his life in the horrible oily mass, had not assistance been quickly afforded him. It was with great difficulty that a boat-hook was put in requisition, and the good little man hauled out of the whale's tongue.

Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History.

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather equivocal; "I hope my Lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

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OREGON TOBACCO.—The editor of the Oregon *Sentinel* has been shown some cigars that were made from tobacco raised in Jackson county. The climate and soil on the Touchet river in the Walla Walla country is well adapted to producing tobacco, and its permanent culture by the settlers there would remunerate them better than anything else that they could raise. The demand is steady, and the amount of land adapted to its cultivation is so small in extent on this coast, as to always insure high prices.

Our best writers, our most ingenious inventors, our most acute metaphysicians, clearest thinkers and ablest discoverers can, generally trace some sharpening of the intellect and refining of the nervous system to a sickness or enfeeblement at some period of life.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Billious Disorders. If there be any one medicine in the world that is really a specific remedy for all disorders of the liver, it is these far-famed Pills. Any irregularities of the system produced by too much or too little bile, or from the bile being of a depraved quality, are infallibly corrected by a course of this incomparable medicine, which rapidly corrects all the grosser humors of the body, purifies and improves the blood, clears the head, and gives lasting tone to the enfeebled stomach, enabling that organ so thoroughly to perfect digestion that the food completely assimilates, the blood is enriched, and every fibre of the body thus feels the wholesome influence of these renovating Pills.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. B. C. Lippincott, at Tunwater, W. T. Mc. CHARLES EAGAN, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Washington Territory, to Miss CATHERINE WOOD, youngest daughter of Isaac Wood.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Jan 8—Schr Kossuth, Oliver, Port Townsend
Schr Marion, Arden, Sooke
Schr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend
Schr Royal Charlie, Elder, Race Rocks

CLEARED.

Jan 8—Schr Saucy Lass, De Veau, Race Rocks
Col Ebey, Hove, Port Townsend
Schr Eliza Anderson, Fort Townsend
Schr Marion, New Westminster
Schr Royal Charlie, Elder, Race Rocks
Schr Marion, Arden, Sooke
Sloop Fancy, Logan, Race Rocks

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and

Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in feeble constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, reviving, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage judgment and attention. Irregularities of the womb are in the highest degree the chief cause of disease; these Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration, and situated on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stages of asthma, they may be relied upon as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the affected throat night and morning. If this catches the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart.

More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than from any other cause; in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also in those there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine often than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let them then be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice a week, in such quantity as may not readily upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Age, Asthma, Dipsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Feces of all kinds, Fits, Convulsions, Coughs, Constipation of Bowels, Indigestion, Worms of all kinds.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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Victoria, Feb. 3d, 1860.

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stipation itself.

This household remedy should be in the hands of

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